

1964

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

17485

corroded with holes. Underneath, there is a flame—like the Eternal Flame at Arlington or under the Arch of Triumph in Paris—but it is unlit, and there are three weatherworn wreaths alongside. You cannot help but contrast this Polish memorial with all others you have seen—and realize that there is inequality even in death.

AMENDMENT NO. 1191

Mr. DIRKSEN (for himself, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. JORDAN of Idaho, Mr. LAUSCHE, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware) submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to House bill 11380, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

#### EXTENSION OF CERTAIN POSTAGE RATES TO VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANIES—ADDITIONAL CO-SPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the next printing of my bill (S. 564) to extend to volunteer fire companies the rates of postage on second-class and third-class bulk mailings applicable to certain non-profit organizations, the names of the following Senators may be added as co-sponsors: Senator YARBOROUGH, from Texas; Senator CARLSON, from Kansas; Senator BREWSTER, from Maryland; Senator RANDOLPH, from West Virginia; Senator BEALL, from Maryland; Senator WILLIAMS, from Delaware; Senator JOHNSTON, from South Carolina, and Senator FONG, of Hawaii.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON NOMINATIONS OF ROBERT P. ANDERSON TO BE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT, AND ROBERT C. ZAMPAÑO TO BE U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE, DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, I desire to give notice that public hearings have been scheduled for Wednesday, August 12, 1964, at 10:30 a.m., in room 2300, New Senate Office Building, on the following nominations:

Robert P. Anderson, of Connecticut, to be U.S. circuit judge, second circuit, vice Charles E. Clark, deceased.

Robert C. Zampano, of Connecticut, to be U.S. district judge, district of Connecticut, vice Robert P. Anderson, elevated.

At the indicated time and place persons interested in the hearings may make such representations as may be pertinent.

The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. LONG], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and myself, as chairman.

#### ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were

ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. METCALF:

Statement by him on conferring of award on Elena M. Slepcevic, of Anaconda, Mont., by American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

Summary by Upper Midwest Research and Development Council of study of future of Montana's forest-products industry.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

Valedictory address by Brad Lee Holian, delivered before the graduating class of Worland High School, Worland, Wyo.

By Mr. HARTKE:

Editorial entitled "Lucky Americans," published in the Electrical Workers Journal for May-June 1964.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

Article entitled "Bored? Try Washington," written by Harry Spiegel and published in the Concord (N.H.) Daily Monitor of August 1, 1964.

By Mr. HOLLAND:

Resolution commending Inter-American Culture and Trade Center adopted by American Municipal Association at its national convention at Miami Beach, Fla., on July 29, 1964.

#### PLANNED DEFICITS OF THE JOHNSON ADMINISTRATION

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, the Joint Committee on Non-essential Government Expenditures, under the chairmanship of Senator BYRD of Virginia, has just issued its June report on Government employment.

This report shows that in the month of June the administration added another 2,626 new employees to the Federal payroll.

Between January 1964 and June 1964, the first 6 months of his administration, President Johnson has added a total of 7,948 new employees to the public payroll.

This is an average of over 1,300 per month, or 325 per week. Figuring the Government on a 40-hour workweek, this means that the Johnson administration has added an average of 65 new employees to the public payroll for every day it has been in office.

Furthermore, the salary of all these new employees—along with many of the other plans of this administration—are still being financed with borrowed money.

During the 4 years since 1961, the deficits of the Kennedy-Johnson administration exceed \$24.7 billion. This \$24.7 billion deficit for these 4 years equals over \$6 billion per year or over \$500 million per month.

This administration has for the past 4 years been spending over \$17 million per day more than its income, most of which goes to finance its many election-buying schemes.

Without any exception, the Kennedy-Johnson administration is the most extravagant regime that has ever occupied the White House and the recent efforts of the propaganda machines of the Democratic Party being used to paint President Johnson as a conservative is a farce.

The record does not support their claims.

Any administration that is still adding 325 new employees per week to the public

payroll, and which is spending over \$125 million per week more than its income, certainly must have its tongue in cheek when it talks about economy.

The deficits of the Kennedy administration averaged over \$500 million per month. For the past 6 months, our deficits under President Johnson have increased and they are now running at a rate of over \$650 million per month.

These planned deficits have already resulted in a substantial increase in the cost of living and unless they are stopped there will be a continuous erosion of the American dollar.

#### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, on July 22, when the antipoverty bill was under consideration, I offered an amendment to bar politics from the Job Corps. The amendment was prompted by a recent column written by Joseph Young, a staff writer for the Washington Star.

In that column, Mr. Young revealed that students in summer jobs are being recruited for active service in President Johnson's reelection campaign.

I made mention of this on the Senate floor and also of the fact that last year the administration made an attempt to select students for summer jobs on a purely political basis.

During the course of my remarks, in referring to the appointment of students to Federal jobs in Washington on the basis of political influence, I said:

You will recall that the truth finally came out after a great deal of digging by Jerry Klutz of the Washington Post and the cries of innocence no longer emanated from the White House.

The man who really came up with this story was Joseph Young of the Washington Evening Star, and I ask unanimous consent that my remarks of July 22 be corrected accordingly for the permanent Record.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the correction will be made.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nominations on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following favorable reports were submitted:

By Mr. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Harry C. McPherson, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of State.

Executive C, 88th Congress, 2d session. A supplementary Convention to the Extradition Convention between the United States and Belgium, signed at Brussels on November 14, 1963 (Ex. Rept. No. 11).

AUG 5 1964

PERs: Simpson, Melvord L. (Sen.)

PERs: Roosevelt, Edith Kermit

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

August 5

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no further reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

#### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

#### POSTMASTERS

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that these nominations be considered en bloc.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of all these nominations.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

On motion by Mr. MANSFIELD, the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

#### BARRY GOLDWATER: HIS NAME HAS BECOME A DEFINITION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, with his usual incisive and well-polished prose, the eminent columnist Holmes Alexander has produced a comment regarding Senator BARRY GOLDWATER that should be shared with the Congress and the Nation via the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In likening Senator GOLDWATER to another hard-driving and blunt-speaking American, Andrew Jackson, Columnist Alexander noted that although neither man found his forte in Webster-like eloquence:

No man in Jackson's day stood in doubt of Old Hickory's opinions. Nobody in 1964 can walk around ignorant of BARRY GOLDWATER. . . . Their feelings are articulate even when their language is not.

Author Alexander correctly opines that the name GOLDWATER "has become a definition, and his ideas are carried on the winds."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Columnist Alexander's article taken from one of the several Wyoming newspapers in which he appears be printed in the RECORD. This particular column was published in the Riverton Ranger of July 28.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### HOT PILOT

(By Holmes Alexander)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"When I was President of the Senate and he was a Senator," wrote Thomas Jefferson concerning Andrew Jackson, "he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly and as often choke with rage."

Men of feeling, like Jackson and GOLDWATER, are not glib, are not always coherent, do not consistently make their sentences scan, or unerringly choose the word that doesn't ricochet or the phrase that can't be twisted.

Nevertheless, they communicate. Their feelings are articulate even when their language is not. No man in Jackson's day stood in doubt of Old Hickory's opinions. Nobody in 1964 can walk around ignorant of BARRY GOLDWATER. His name has become a definition, and his ideas are carried on the winds. Those who play it stupid, or play it haughty, or play it petty and pick at his admitted malaprops, are not unaware of his meanings. They understand all too well. That's what shakes them.

Like Jackson, GOLDWATER brings a passion into politics, and words are often weak to describe it because passion—in music, in poetry, in a mere gesture sometimes—defies reduction to grammar or to syntax. Jackson was in the Senate and filled with "rashness" when an inept if admirable idealist, President John Adams, was failing to fill the boots of the only other President we'd ever had, George Washington. Jackson lived to "choke with rage" to see a couple of hesitating eggheads, Jefferson and Madison, bungle into the War of 1812, which they'd have lost entirely if he hadn't fought and won an unorthodox battle at New Orleans when the war was theoretically over.

Like GOLDWATER, a westerner, Old Hickory could see no substitute for victory. Both of them scandalized the eastern establishment with forthrightness, cuss words, Tennessee and Arizona "amateurs," snappish tempers and riposting attacks on the lords of the press. The dynasties of New England and Virginia never recovered from Jackson's appeal to the American people, and already GOLDWATER has made the ruling houses from Baltimore to Boston rue the day he was born.

But we didn't lose any more after Jackson took over. He smashed the national bank and money flowed west from Philadelphia. His language, like GOLDWATER's, was temperate. Jackson threatened to hang a Senator from South Carolina and to shoot one from Kentucky, but he gave the country a new party, the Democrats, whom Jefferson had moderately called Republicans. He bawled out foreign emissaries, but no foreign troops came around to burn down the White House as they had under the scholarly Madison.

Jackson rode so roughshod over accepted tenets and fiscal doctrines that the Senate once passed a resolution of censure against him. But he loved the Union with intensity and put off the Civil War by taking action against insurrectionists. He was just and

stern toward the rampaging minority race of his day, the Indians. His ardent nature aroused "hate" from his enemies and unreasoning love and loyalty from his friends. The people reelected him after a stormy term, and then elected his vice president to replace him, and now there's an equestrian statue to him across the avenue from the White House.

None of this happened to Jackson nor will to GOLDWATER, for holding back on "extremism in the defense of liberty" nor for scoffing at "moderation in the pursuit of justice." We can be glad to have "extremists" like the old "border captain" and the "hot pilot" and we're lucky to find a leader who scorns "moderation" as the two terms are used today.

"I will never change them," said GOLDWATER concerning his acceptance speech remarks. "I am going to talk at great length on that subject. I want to bring out a little more patriotism in this country."

Ask not for hair-split definitions. Listen for the fire-and-drum music that beats in this man's words. There you'll find the true meaning.

#### ARE OUR INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES DOCTORED?

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, Columnist Edith Kermit Roosevelt, writing in the July 19 Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin, has painted a graphic picture of the workings of our intelligence apparatus and raised a serious question as to the philosophical slanting of the intelligence reports upon which much of our national policy is based.

Miss Roosevelt quotes the very excellent and comprehensive interim report on Cuba, drafted last year by the subcommittee headed by my friend from Mississippi, Senator STENNIS:

Faulty evaluation and the predisposition of the intelligence community to the philosophical conviction that it could be incompatible with Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba, resulted in intelligence judgments and evaluations which later proved to be erroneous.

I believe related questions raised by Miss Roosevelt deserve the attention of the public, and I ask that her column be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the column was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BETWEEN THE LINES: INTELLIGENCE ESTIMATES "DOCTORED"?—PHILOSOPHICAL CONVICTIONS INJECTED INTO CUBAN REPORT

(By Edith Kermit Roosevelt)

WASHINGTON.—A government process which is practically unknown to all citizens is the system used to produce national intelligence estimates.

Estimates do not refer to budgetary matters but are supposed to be fully rounded appraisal of a situation, recommendations and possibilities. These estimates occupy a decisive position in formulating new policies or in justifying policies about to be implemented.

Indeed, a special group calling itself the Board of National Estimates exists within the Central Intelligence Agency specifically to compile and write national intelligence estimates. These estimates ultimately are concurred in by the U.S. Intelligence Board (USIB) which operates within the National Security Council structure.

All other intelligence gathering agencies, including the Defense Intelligence Agency, the service intelligence agencies, and the

FBI, have representation on the USIB. The National Intelligence Estimates which evolve in this manner are used by the President, the National Security Council, and the Department of State and the Defense Department as a basis for policy.

#### VITAL TO SURVIVAL

Understandably, our topmost Government officials are so involved in routine bureaucratic affairs that they rely more and more on these estimates to determine their own attitudes, approval or disapproval of the most crucial issues of national and international life, matters literally of our personal and collective survival and extinction.

Yet, often these estimates are drawn up according to preconceived theories or conclusions. Instead of reflecting hard intelligence facts, many of our national intelligence estimates reflect preconceived policies or justification for policies already implemented.

The tipoff that this is in fact the case is seen in the interim report on the Cuban military buildup, put out by the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

In its "summary of major findings," the report stated that: "Faulty evaluation and the predisposition of the intelligence community to the philosophical conviction that it would be incompatible with Soviet policy to introduce strategic missiles into Cuba resulted in intelligence judgments and evaluations which later proved to be erroneous."

#### SCHEDULES FURNISHED

How do such philosophical convictions get injected into the determination of national intelligence estimates?

Estimates are usually based upon requests or schedules furnished by the State Department. The word "schedules" in this context does not refer to anything so crude as a railroad or time schedule. It is a capsule description of an assignment.

These "schedules" are actually a few paragraphs containing virtual instructions to the intelligence agencies that determine in advance what they are supposed to find. For example, let us take the following typical State Department schedule setting the direction on the Cuban military buildup.

"The establishment on Cuban soil of Soviet nuclear striking forces which could be used against the United States would be incompatible with Soviet policy as we presently estimate it. It would indicate a far greater willingness to increase the level of risk in United States-Soviet relations than the U.S.S.R. has displayed thus far, and would have important policy implications in other areas.

"However, Soviet military planners have almost certainly considered the contribution which Cuban bases might make to the Soviet strategic posture, and in that connection, the feasibility and utility of delivering nuclear delivery systems to Cuba. Therefore, this possibility must be examined carefully, even though it would run counter to Soviet policy."

#### WEAKNESS OF SYSTEM

Understandably, when they are handed such a line from higher ups, most intelligence men will choose not to credit the "tales" by Cuban exiles or bestir themselves to find photographs supporting hard intelligence facts.

Another weakness in the system is that many times members of the USIB do not agree on certain points in the national intelligence estimates or even reject an "estimate" outright. This is known to have happened when the question of U.S. resumption of nuclear testing was at issue. The estimate paper, in the view of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, "overplays the negative reaction of world opinion on the resumption of nuclear testing" by the United States. The Chiefs urged that "The 'estimate' should be

rejected for policy use because it is one sided, misleading, and in large measure irrelevant."

Nevertheless, the estimate was implemented into policy at that time. Obviously, this could happen again and at a time when a Soviet breakthrough in weaponry could destroy millions of American lives.

#### WATCHDOG KENT

Such a system is used to neutralize or change a policy to conform with the thinking of certain elements, such as Sherman Kent, who heads the Board of National Estimates. Kent is known in the intelligence community as "a watchdog for the State Department." He was formerly head of the State Department's Office of Research and Intelligence which engages in clandestine activities. He also served as Chief of the Europe-Africa Division of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II. Kent's file reveals that as far back as his OSS days (1941-45) the validity of his intelligence reports was questioned.

Nowadays, an official is not likely to do anything so obvious as "doctoring" reports. He just sees to it that unwanted intelligence simply is not gathered, or if it is, that it is ignored.

The perfect formula for diversion and paralysis of national policy—the formula actually set up by Alger Hiss—is exemplified in the national intelligence estimates system. In Asia and Latin America, we are witnessing its "successes."

#### INAUGURATION OF THE SAMUEL I. NEWHOUSE COMMUNICATION CENTER AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to bring to the attention of the Senate the inauguration today of the Samuel I. Newhouse Communication Center at Syracuse University.

Mr. Newhouse, one of the leading newspaper publishers in the United States, has endowed this multimillion dollar center. An estimated \$15 million will be involved before it is completed. This will again put out State in the forefront of educational activity. But, more important, it will create a center of great learning for the Nation where the skills of communication may be developed to a fine art.

The very survival of our free society, in so complex a day, is heavily dependent upon the mandate and judgment of the people. The center will be devoted to continual improvement of the manner in which the communication field presents the news and educates our people so that they may make their decisions upon the basis of fact rather than passion or prejudice.

I consider this the most signal achievement in the life of Sam Newhouse, a fellow townsman of mine, long-time friend, and his wife, Mitzie. His life has been filled with distinguished success in the newspaper world, but it has been unmatched, in my judgment, by this outstanding development.

It is not merely the resources which Mr. Newhouse will put at the command of the communication center which are so critically important, but it is the concept, and the initiative which gave birth to that concept, that characterize Sam Newhouse's finest hour.

It is a matter of such national moment that I take the time of the Senate to

pay tribute to it today. The President will speak at the establishment of this center at Syracuse at 11 o'clock this morning, as will the Governor of the State of New York. It is only the business of the Senate which prevents me—and also my colleague from New York [Mr. KEATING]—from being present to do honor to this noble enterprise and to this outstanding benefactor of education and communication.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, an event of profound importance is taking place this morning in Syracuse, N.Y. It is the dedication of a new communications center at Syracuse University donated by Samuel I. Newhouse and the Newhouse Foundation.

This \$15 million complex which has been officially opened by President Johnson will eventually be the world's largest and most advanced study center in mass communications. It is fitting that this important center will be located in the heart of an institution noted for its forward-looking academic program of worldwide importance.

The center will serve as a focal point for training in journalism and other means of communication as well as a place for forums and seminars involving world leaders and opinion shapers. The generous donation of Mr. Newhouse is another shining chapter in the career of a man who symbolizes journalistic responsibility and dedication to the public good. His influence on the mass media has already been substantial and by means of this communication complex he is assured of a leading place in history.

At a time when the influence of newspapers and other organs of mass communications is at an alltime high, it is vital that those in the profession practice the highest of standards of accuracy and sound judgment. In our fast changing, complex world the mass media have a special responsibility in the epic struggle for freedom and democracy.

I am confident the Newhouse Communication Center will be the forefront of the effort to bridge the communication gap between peoples and nations and will have a lasting impact on the endeavor to build a world of peace and prosperity through international understanding and cooperation.

I salute Mr. Newhouse and his wife and the Newhouse Foundation for making possible this exciting experiment and investment in the vital science and art of communication.

This is a joyous day, and we in New York State are honored that the Chief Executive has taken time from his arduous responsibilities, in which he has the prayers and hopes of all of us, to make the dedicatory address today.

#### MISSING CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS IN VICINITY OF PHILADELPHIA, MISS.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I wish to speak in memoriam for the three young men who went to Mississippi on the Council of Federated Organizations—COFO—project to inspire Negroes there to register and vote, and who appar-

ently have been found to have met foul play. Their bodies have now been reported to have been found in a shallow grave about 6 miles from where they were last seen alive.

This is no time to engage in a controversial diatribe on that subject. It is sad and tragic news that three young people, idealistic and aspiring only to help their fellow man to establish the strength of our country in terms of morality and justice, should have met foul play at the hands of misguided people for whom we can only weep bitter tears of regret, more than condemnation, for the commission of this crime. This is the time to utter words of sympathy and understanding to the families of these young men. This is the only comfort that we can bring to them, comfort in the understanding that they gave birth to children who had the inspiration and the desire to act in the face of such manifest danger.

When people demonstrate such courage, it should be an inspiration to all Americans. It should be an inspiration to all Negroes so that the overwhelming majority of the Negro people will know that their cause is so just that they must join with the Nation in suppressing violence, which would hurt their cause.

These young martyrs have endured death for their cause. I know that if they were able to speak, they would speak of it only in terms of morale, in terms of dedication, in terms of inspiration, and in terms of fervent hope that their sacrifice will not have been in vain, that justice in race relations will come to this country, even to Mississippi, and that the whole Nation and its youth will be helped by their sacrifices.

#### LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD] about the program for today and, if possible, for the remainder of the week.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in response to the question raised by my distinguished colleague, the minority leader, it is anticipated that the Senate will temporarily lay aside the foreign aid bill and take up the independent offices appropriation bill.

About 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. Pierre Salinger, who has been appointed as a Senator from the State of California by Governor Brown, will be in the Chamber, or somewhere in its vicinity. It is my understanding that there will be a little discussion at that time.

After that is disposed of, it is the intention of the leadership to return to the independent offices appropriation bill. The leadership has been informed that sometime later this afternoon a resolution will be forthcoming which will be presented to the Senate. It is anticipated that there will be some debate on this subject at that time. How long it will take, no one can tell.

Then it is hoped, if possible, to complete consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, and go back to the foreign aid bill very likely tomorrow, and see what we can do toward further-

ing the progress of that bill, in the consideration of amendments and the disposition of speeches on the subject itself.

It is anticipated also that, whenever possible, certain legislation reported from committees, such as legislation dealing with nurses' training, and the like, will be brought to the floor of the Senate for early consideration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I respectfully make a comment with respect to the majority leader's announcement? I have been requested by a number of citizens of California to raise some questions concerning the legality of the appointment. This does not go to the character or the acceptability of the appointee. It involves merely a provision in the California Code, as well as the Constitution of the United States.

Since the request has been made, as minority leader I feel that I must raise that question when the certificate of appointment is presented.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the position of the distinguished minority leader is understood perfectly, and under the circumstances I am fully aware of the position in which he finds himself.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE MEETING DURING SENATE SESSION

Upon request by Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

#### COMMEMORATION OF THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 2D INAUGURAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1240, House Joint Resolution 925.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The joint resolution will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 925) creating a joint committee to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 2d Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution, which was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1305), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The purpose of the joint resolution is to create a joint committee to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the 2d Inaugural of Abraham Lincoln.

March 4, 1965, will be the 100th anniversary of the 2d Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States.

Upon enactment of this legislation the President of the Senate is authorized to ap-

point four Members of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives is authorized to appoint four Members of the House of Representatives jointly to constitute a Committee on Arrangements. Thereafter, the Committee on Arrangements shall meet and select a chairman from one of their own group and such other officers as will be appropriate and needed to plan in cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission, the Civil War Centennial Commission of the District of Columbia, and the Lincoln Group of the District of Columbia, and provide for an appropriate ceremony at which shall be invited the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, members of the Supreme Court, heads of departments, diplomatic corps, and State and local historical and patriotic societies, and such other students and scholars as may have a special interest in the occasion, and to organize a reenactment of Mr. Lincoln's first Inauguration on the eastern portico of the Capitol.

The committee is of the opinion that this resolution has a meritorious purpose, and accordingly recommends favorable consideration of House Joint Resolution 925, without amendment.

#### THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1256, and that the calendar be considered in sequence from that point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will state the first order of business on the calendar.

#### PRINTING AS SENATE DOCUMENT OF COMPILATION OF MATERIALS RELATING TO RECLAMATION REPAYMENT CONTRACTS

The resolution (S. Res. 341) authorizing the printing as a Senate document of a compilation of materials relating to reclamation repayment contracts was considered, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That there be printed with illustrations as a Senate document a compilation of materials relating to reclamation repayment contracts, prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 1319), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate Resolution 341 would authorize the printing with illustrations as a Senate document of a compilation of materials relating to reclamation repayment contracts, prepared by the Bureau of Reclamation of the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The printing-cost estimate, supplied by the Public Printer, is as follows:

To print as a document (1,500 copies) ----- \$2,656

#### PRINTING OF ADDITIONAL COPIES OF PART 1 OF HEARINGS ON "STUDY OF FOOD MARKETING"

The resolution (S. Res. 345) to print additional copies of part 1 of hearings on